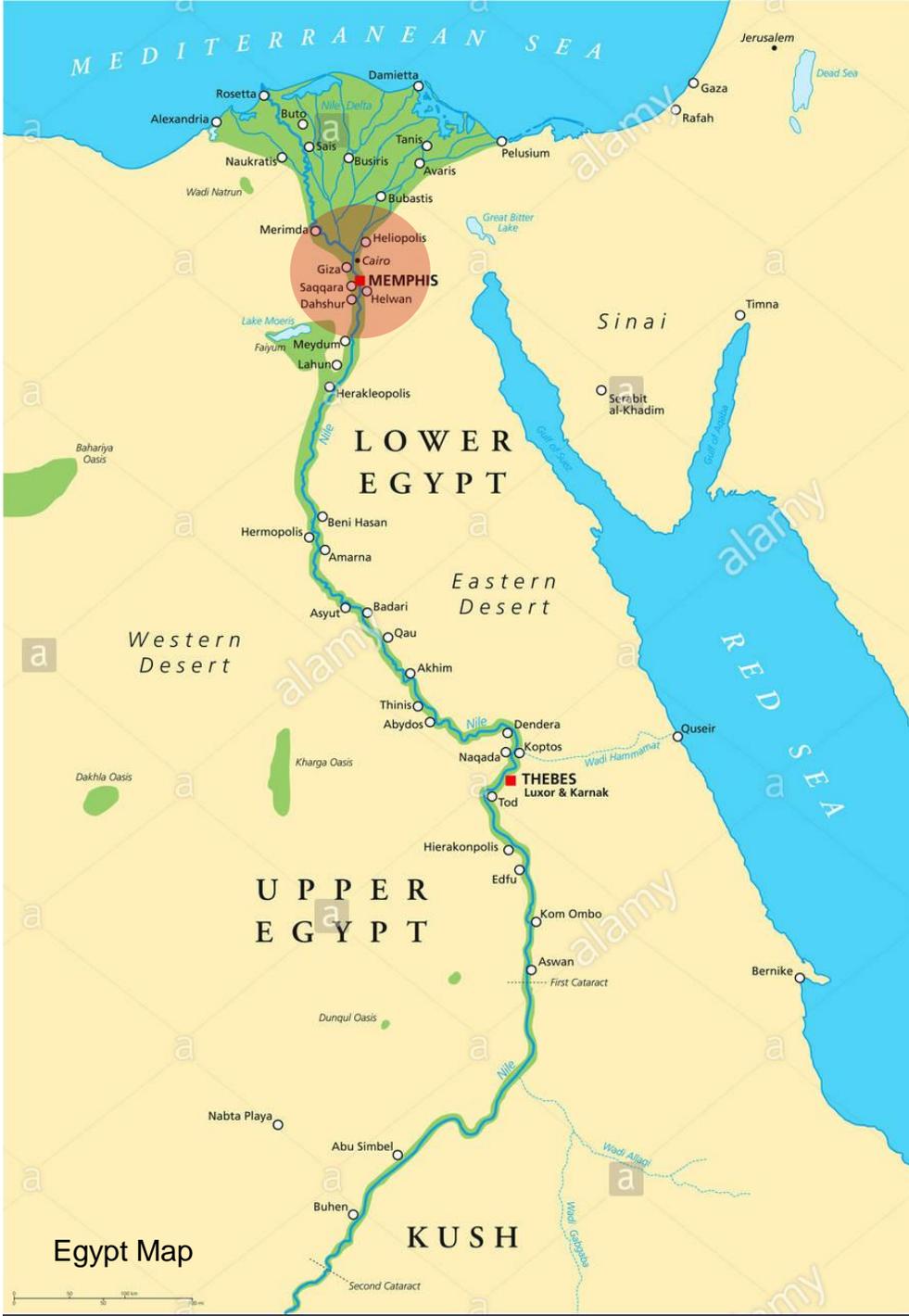


Spatial complexity; identifying critical zones in the Egyptian underground reciprocal stations



Everything in Cairo is faster than in other parts of Egypt Egypt the desert city

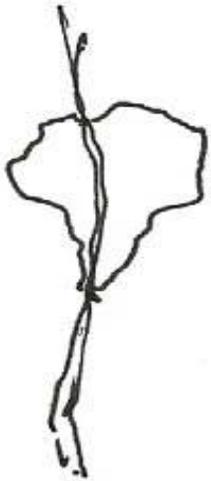
- Area of Egypt: 1.002.000 km².
- Populated area: 78990 km².
- in the rate of 7.8%.

According to the 2017 census, Egypt Population is approximately 93 million.

Cairo is the capital of Egypt: 528 km².
Population is 10 million.

Cairo's desert development is the Greater Cairo

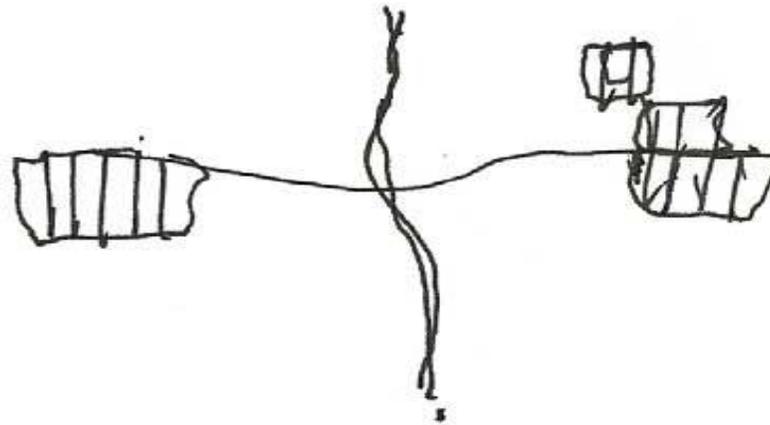
like all global-megacities, is entrenched in processes of globalization where flows of labor, capital and information are re-shaping its physical boundaries as well as the structure of the city. The city has quadrupled in size in the last 50 years.



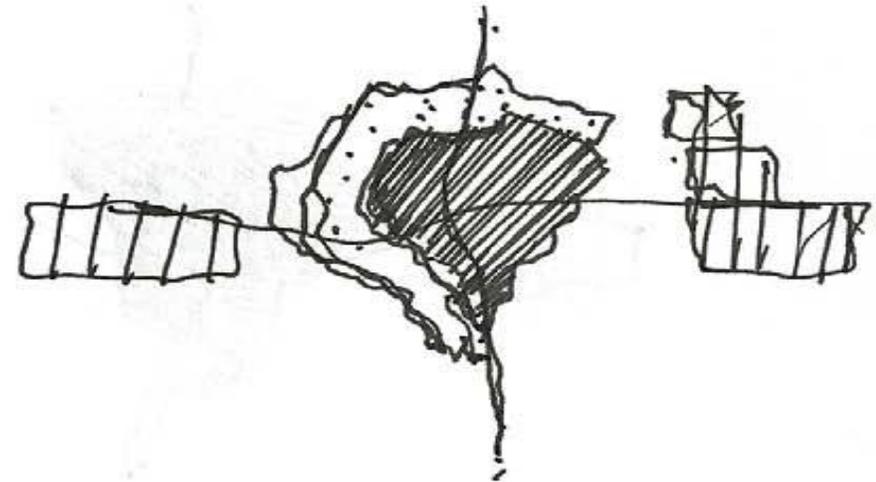
The Formal City



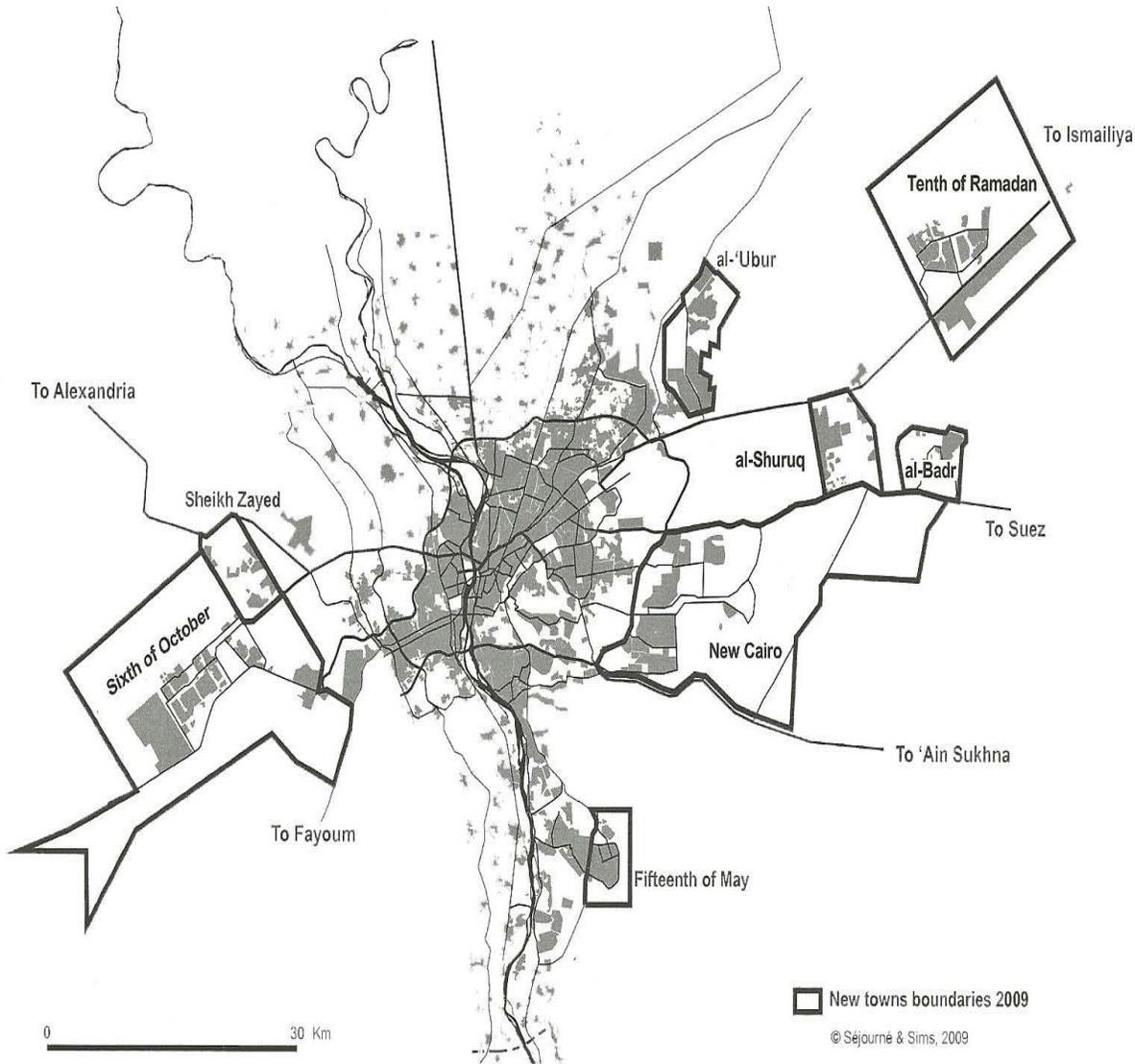
The Informal City



The Desert City



The three parallel cities of Cairo



Greater Cairo as a population bomb

Area of Greater Cairo represent 1.73% of Egypt Area

around a quarter of Egypt's inhabitants live in Greater Cairo, about 23 million, in addition to millions of commuters who came every day to work.

Greater Cairo map

The capacity of Cairo's public transport infrastructure

In 1990 a study was conducted for the transportation future needs of the city, and estimated that:

there was a need for about 8.4 million journeys by public transport and 2.7 million journeys by other modes.

The actual public transport capacity is 4.9 million journeys/day, 3.5 million short of the actual requirement.

This has led to a 50% increase in the number of taxis with subsequent increases in traffic congestion.

The subway is the efficient solution

The capacity of Cairo's public transport infrastructure will increase from **20,000** → **60,000**.



finding way is so easy
&
Route is so clear in addition to
the existence of signage
system



Perspective of Designers & Operational team

Wayfinding is a **DISASTER**



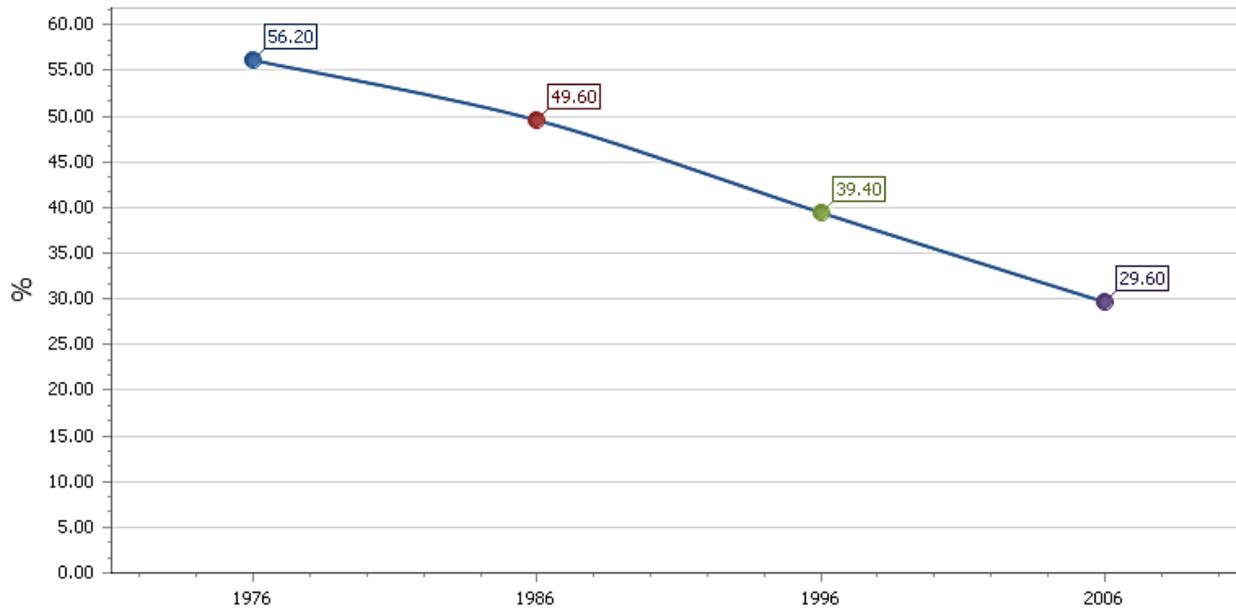
Users Perspective

Who should we believe?

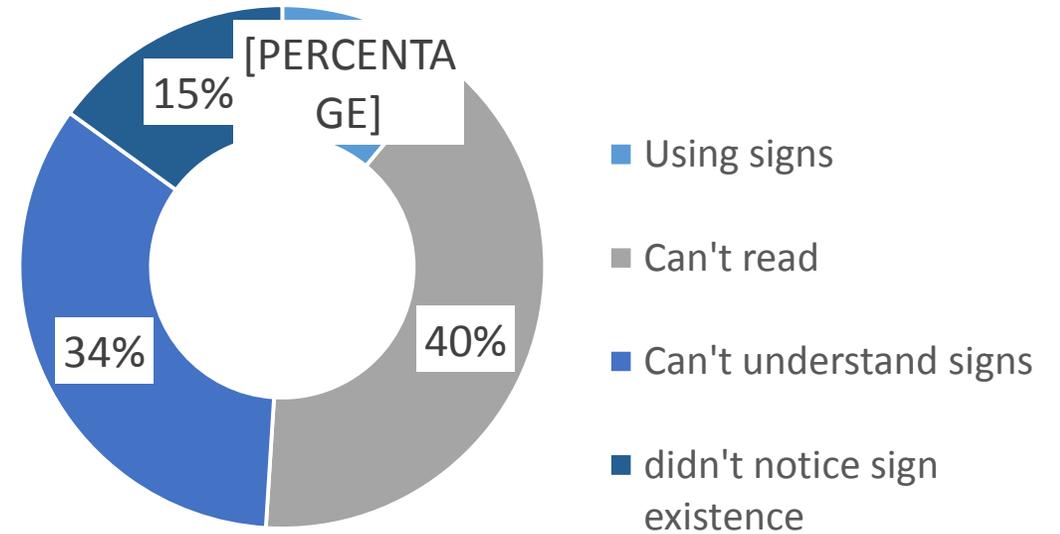
Does the signage system useful?

According to the Egyptian context that witnesses a high degree of illiteracy.

the presence of signage is not enough.



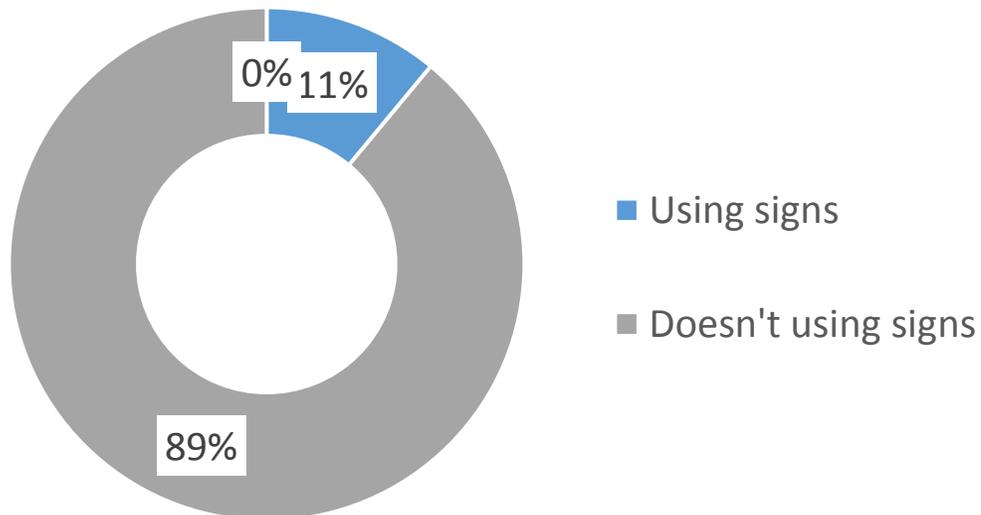
illiteracy of the Egyptian inhabitants is estimated at 20.9%.





Does the route clear?

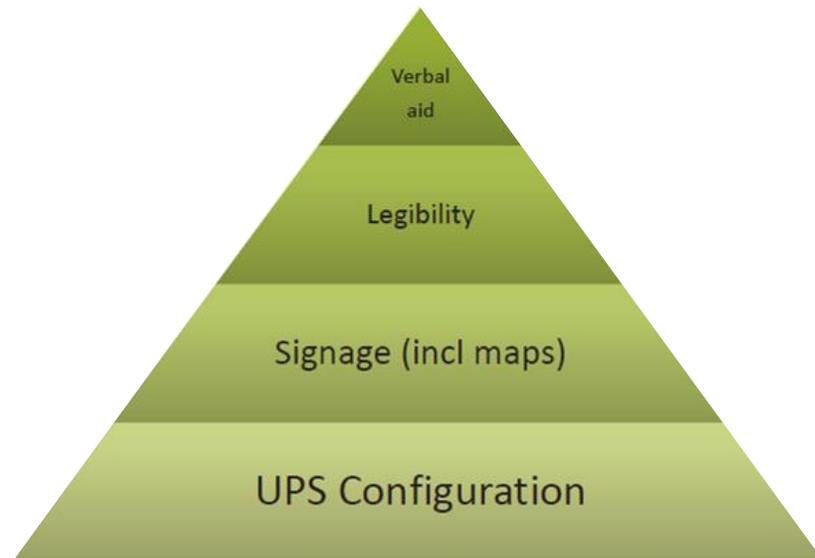
11% Using signs, but the other 89% depends on luck or asking others users until they could gain their own experience.



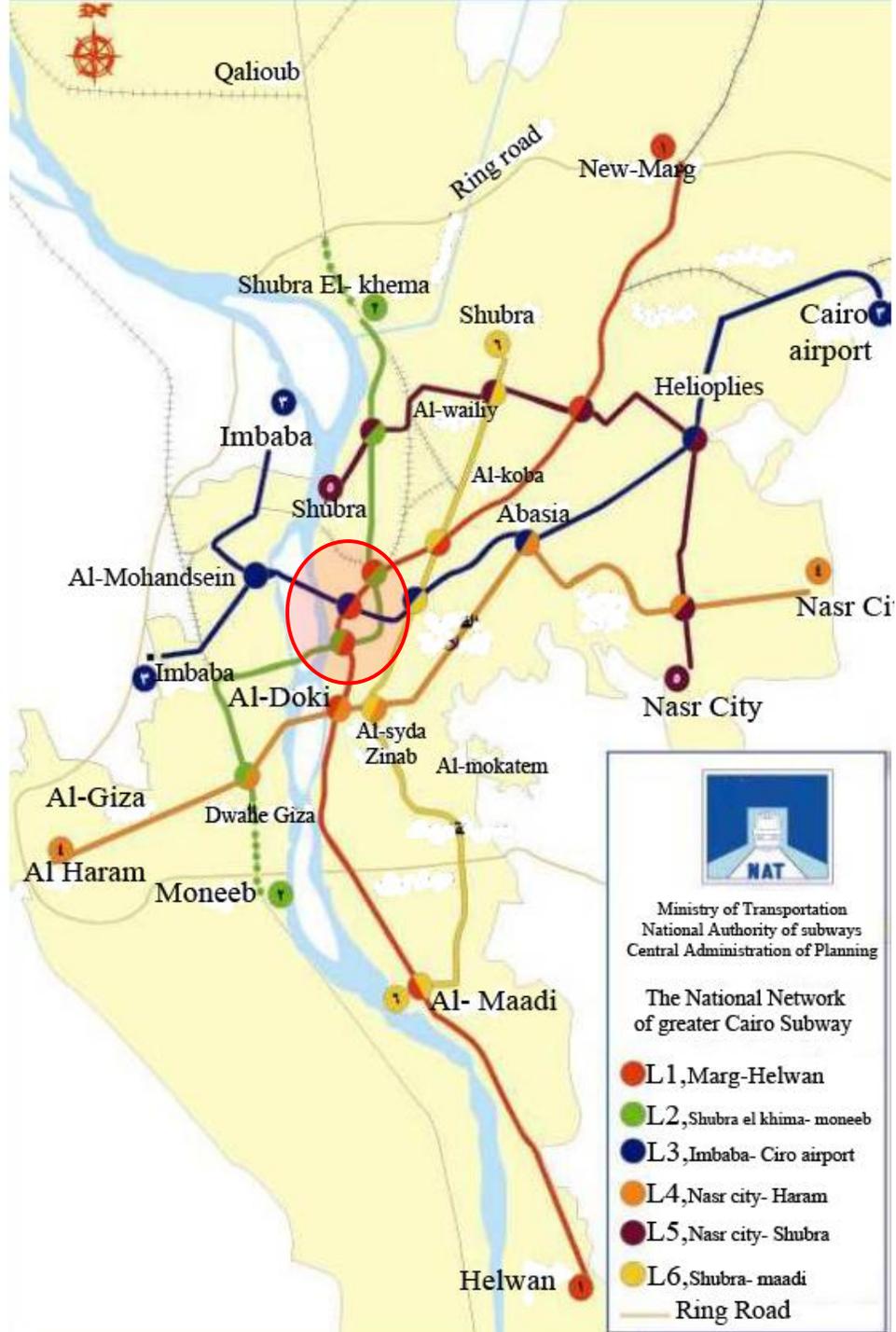
There is a gap to be bridged between the design process and architectural design disciplines, Architects have difficulty with perceiving the outcomes of a design in terms of the spatial configuration and user cognition.

wayfinding and wayfinder

Wayfinding is an interaction between the environment and wayfinder



According to studies, the spatial configuration is the most important factor. Which mainly controlling pedestrian movements, to its ability to deal with different culture, level of cognition and literacy.



The Egyptian Receiprocal Stations

Focusing on the Egyptian subway, we have 3 lines with 5 million daily users, the three lines intersected in 3 reciprocal stations.

The 3 are located underground at downtown to target the most crowded contexts of greater Cairo.

Attaba station combines lines **2&3**,
Ramsis and **Tahrir** stations combines lines **1&2**.

Cairo's future development include 3 more lines, number of reciprocal stations will upgrade to 14.

Mathematical approaches for eligible Configuration

J- Graph technique

features of configuration could be uncover, through determining **depth degree, space integration** and **losing way possibilities**.

Decision point density

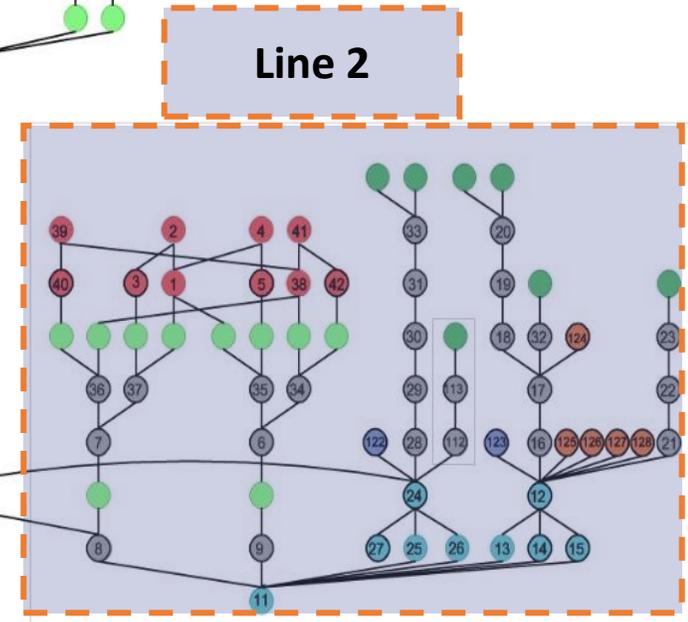
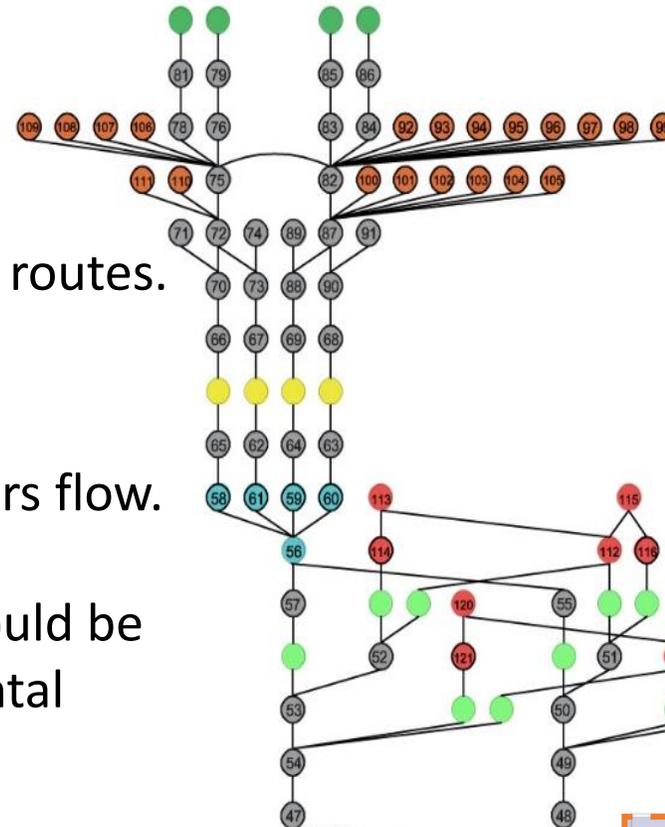
Determining **the relation between pauses & walking distance**
the highest gathering zones.

Space syntax technique

Identifying **degree of intelligibility, critical zones** and
their features.

Attaba station

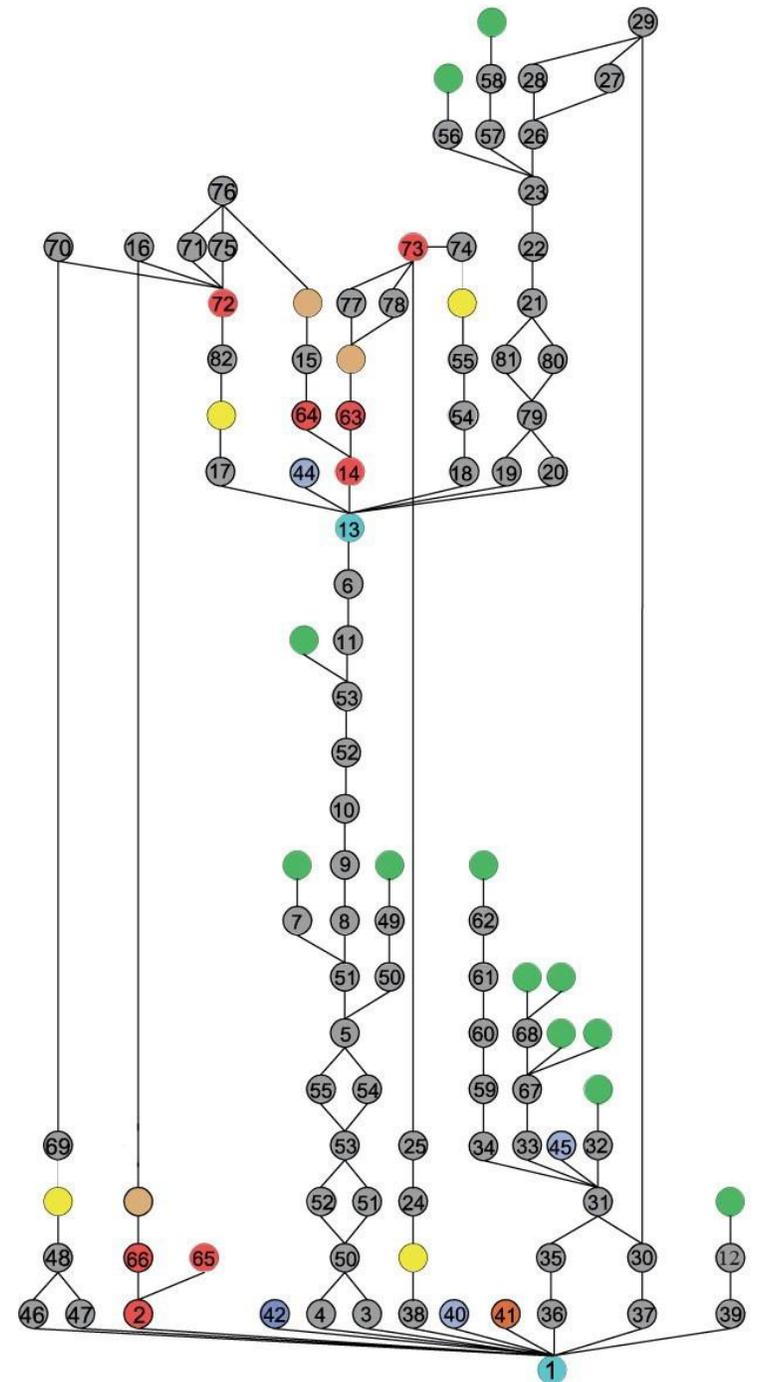
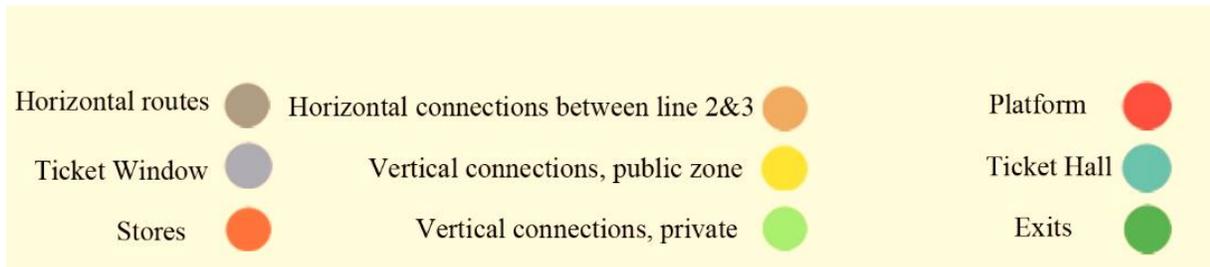
- The Structure like a tree, with many possible routes.
- Long routes, as an indicator for depth, but according to its mandatory, it supporting users flow.
- The station has high symetrical degree, so could be divided to 4 similar sets, which enhance mental map representation.



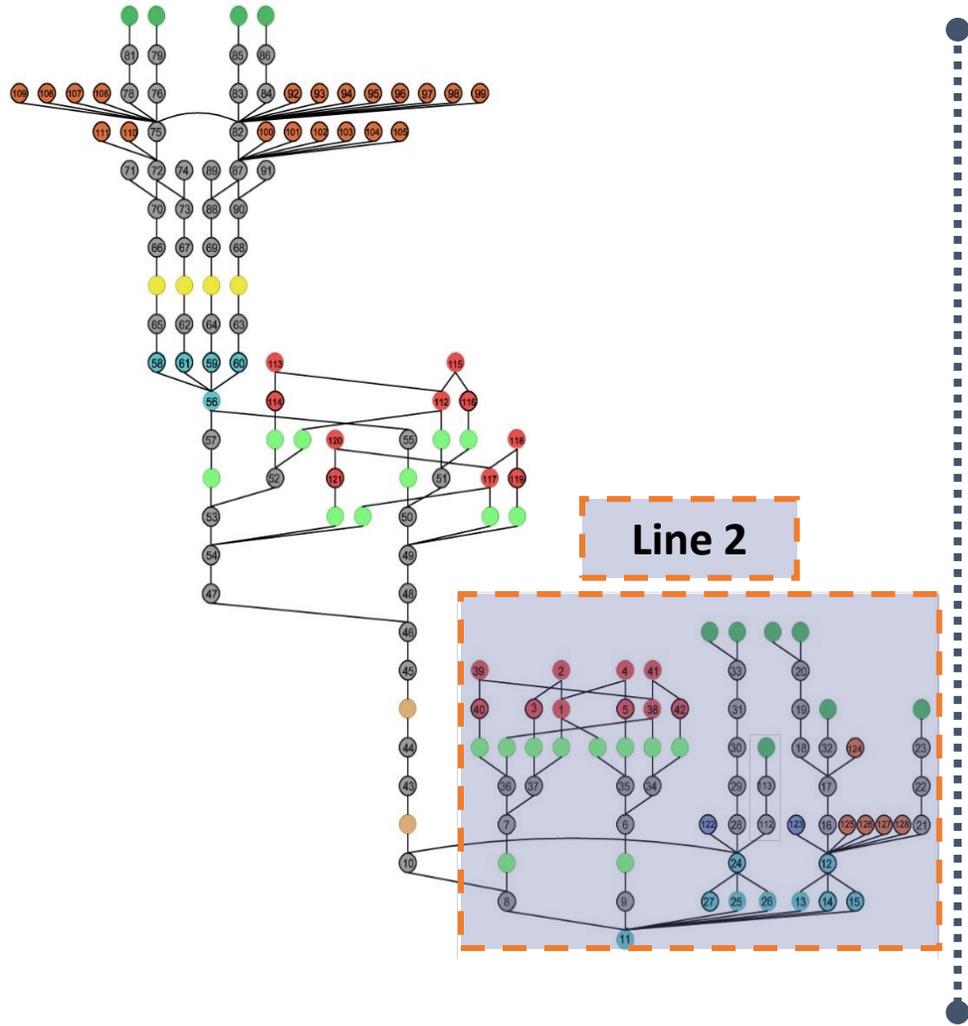
Horizontal routes		Horizontal connections between line 2&3		Platform	
Ticket Window		Vertical connections, public zone		Ticket Hall	
Stores		Vertical connections, private		Exits	

Ramsis station

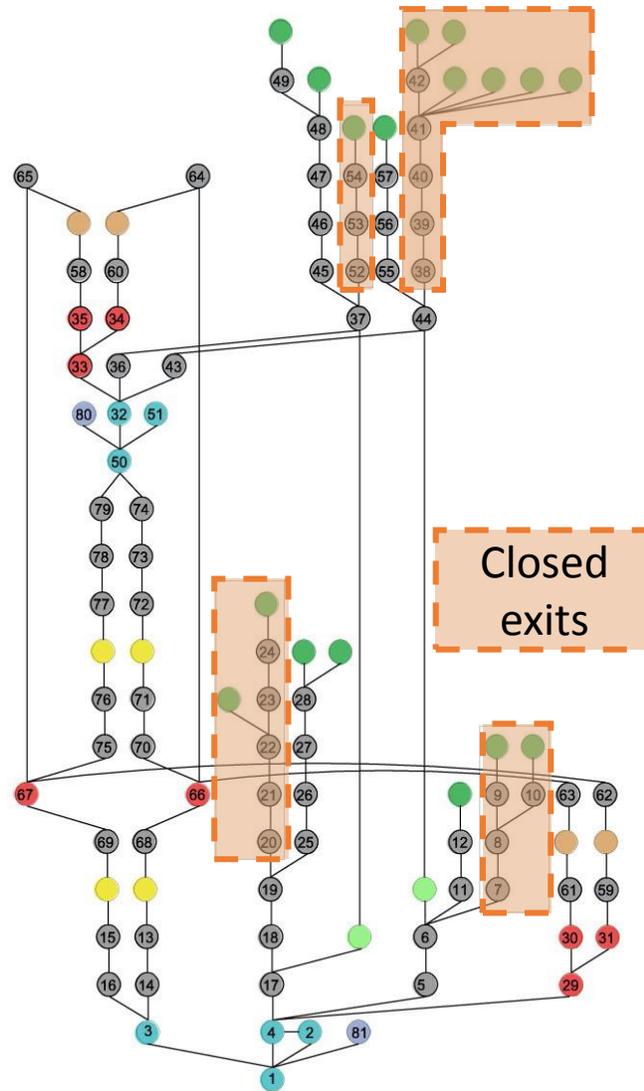
- The Structure combines tree and ring type.
- Low similarity degree, leads to difficulties in mental map representation.
- Long routes with many decision points.



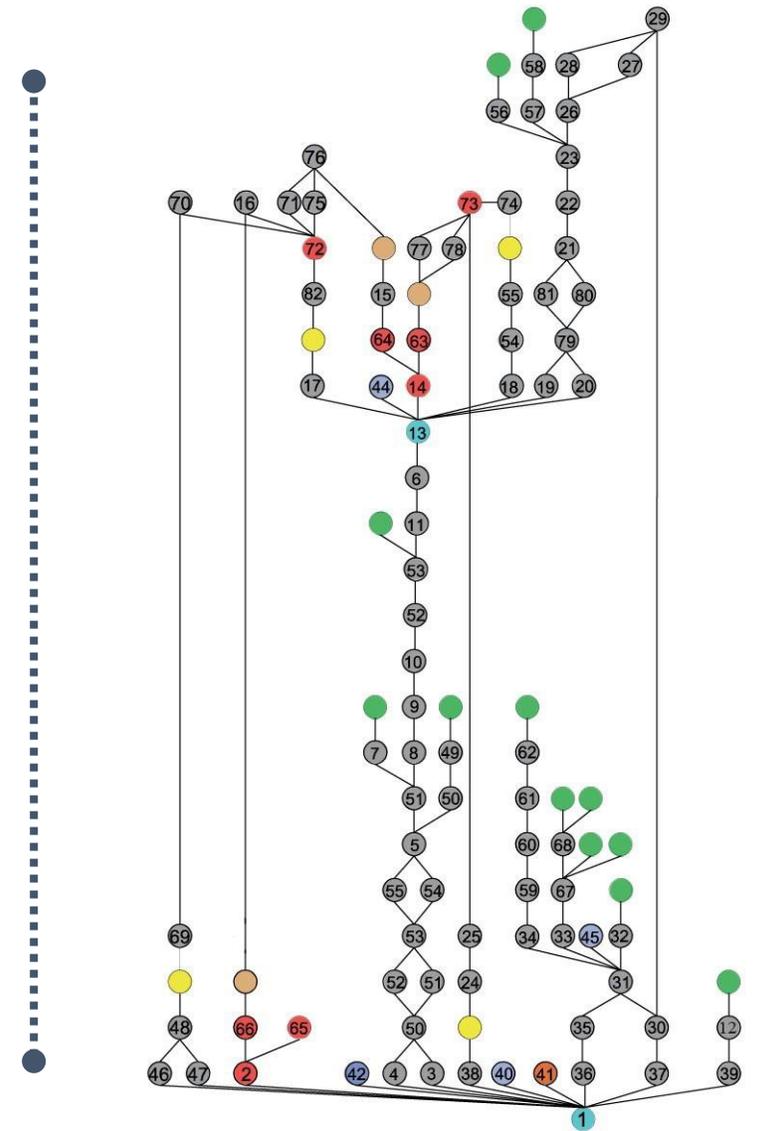
Ramsis station count as the most complex case



Attaba station



Tahrir station



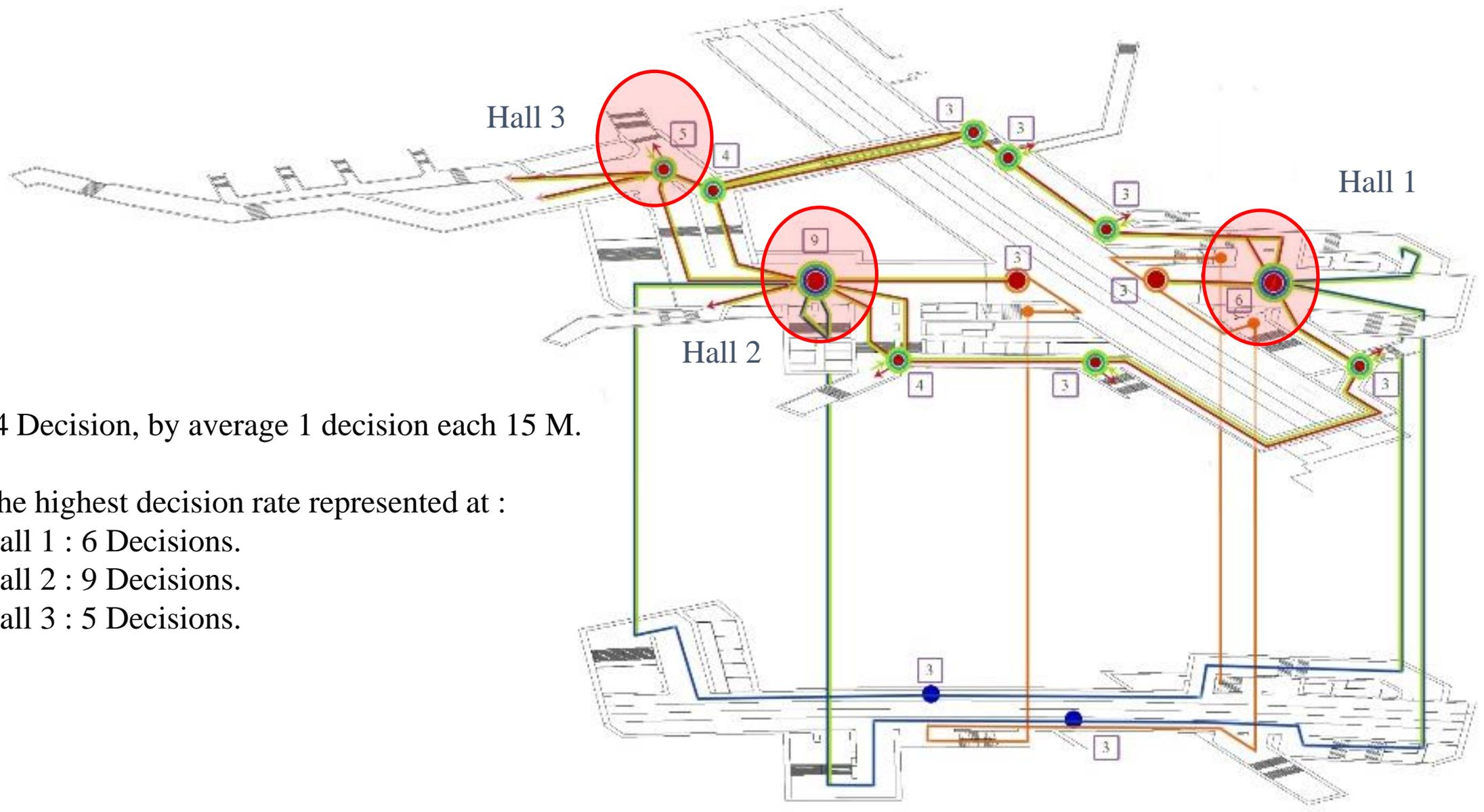
Ramsis station

Decision point density analysis

14 Decision, by average 1 decision each 15 M.

The highest decision rate represented at :

- Hall 1 : 6 Decisions.
- Hall 2 : 9 Decisions.
- Hall 3 : 5 Decisions.



Potential routes at each point  Road crossers  Arrivals users  Departing users of line 1 
Changing line or direction  Departing users of line 2 

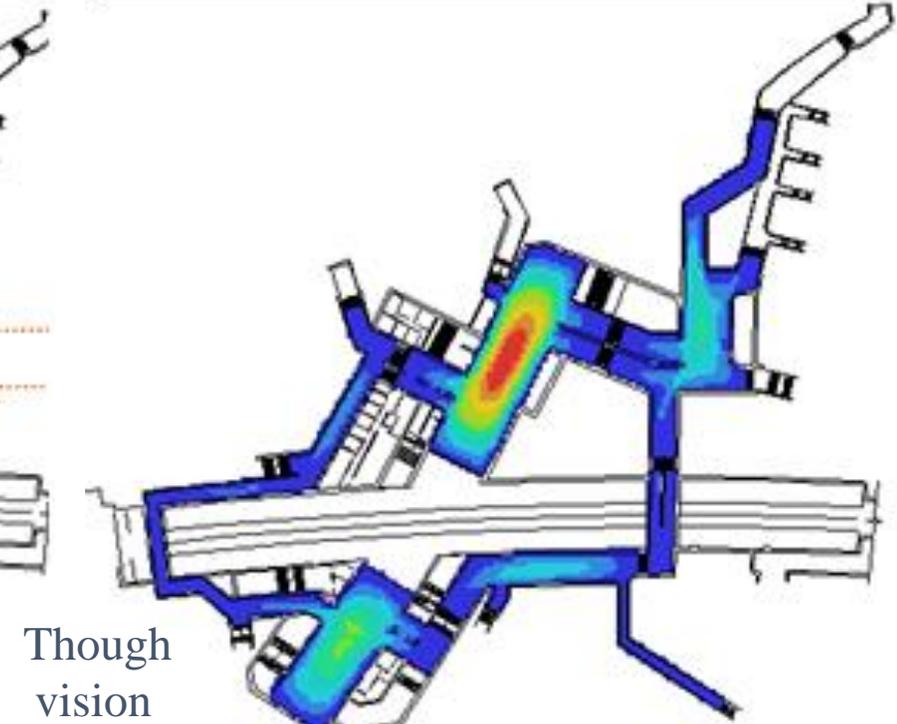
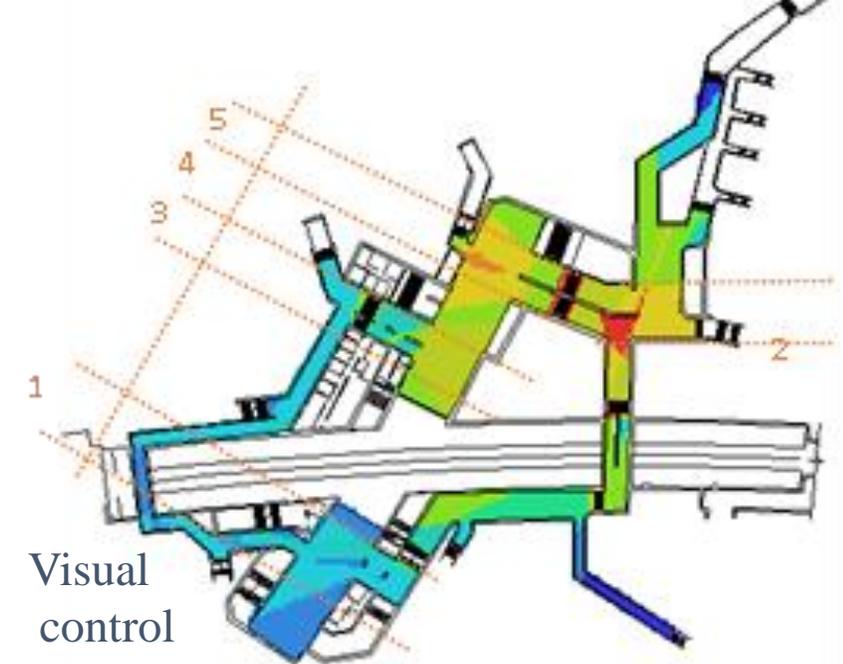
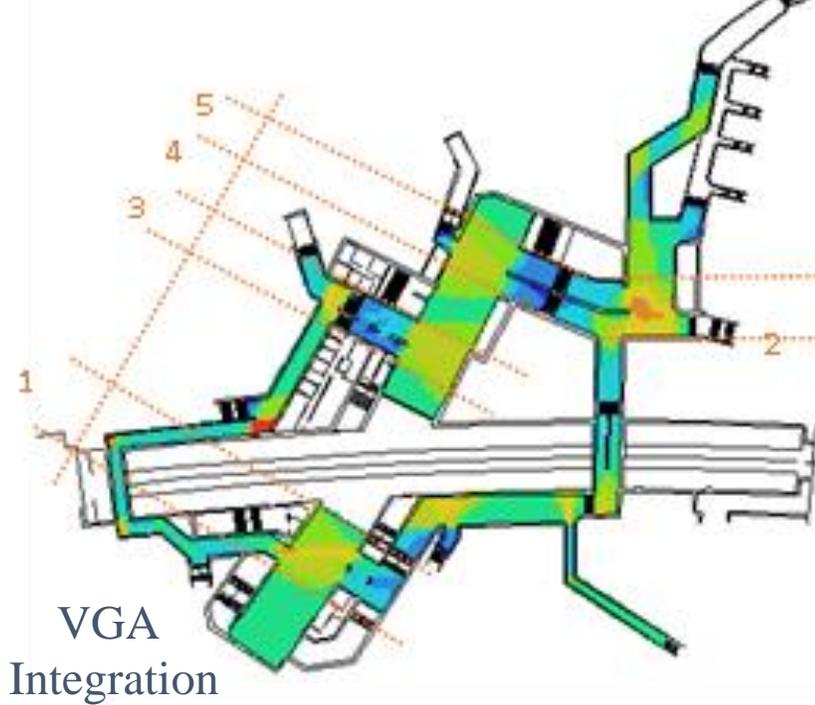
The VGA analysis give us the mean visible area in every position of the spatial system four patterns conclude :

VGA integration: where users pause to evaluate their navigation.

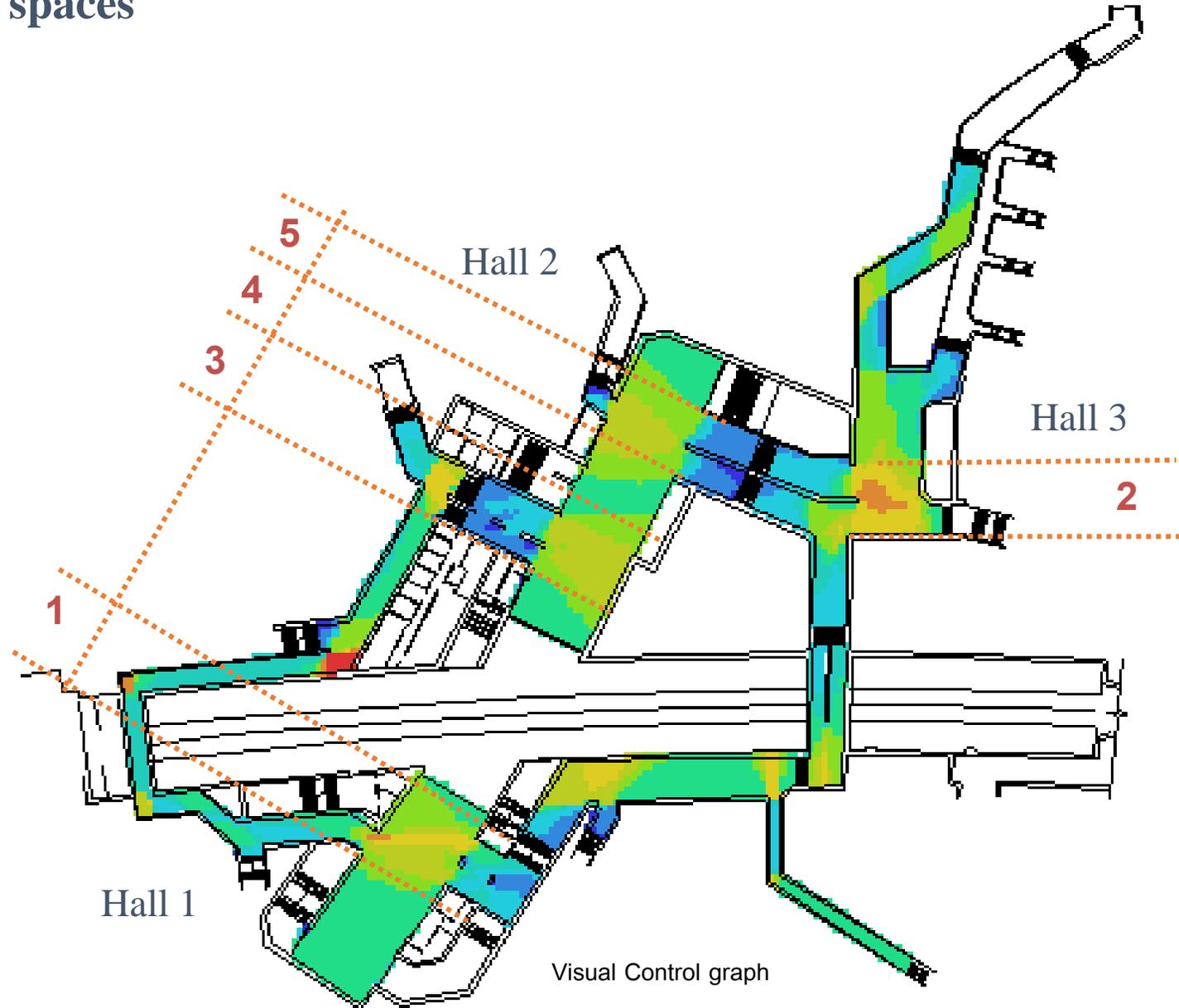
visual control: where users pause to make route decision.

visual clustering coefficient: where users lose information when moveing.

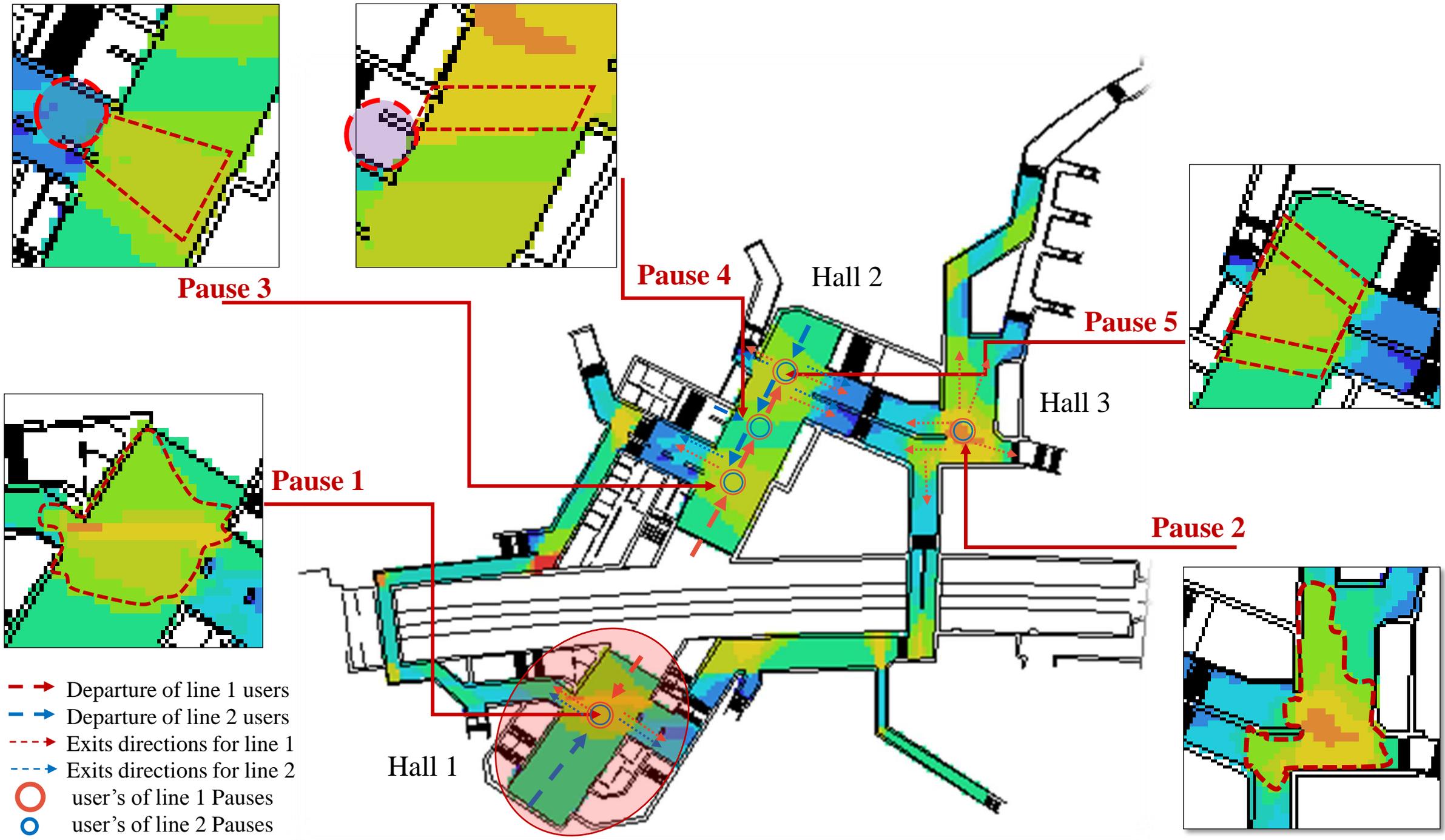
through vision graph: the longer lines of vision



Determining critical spaces

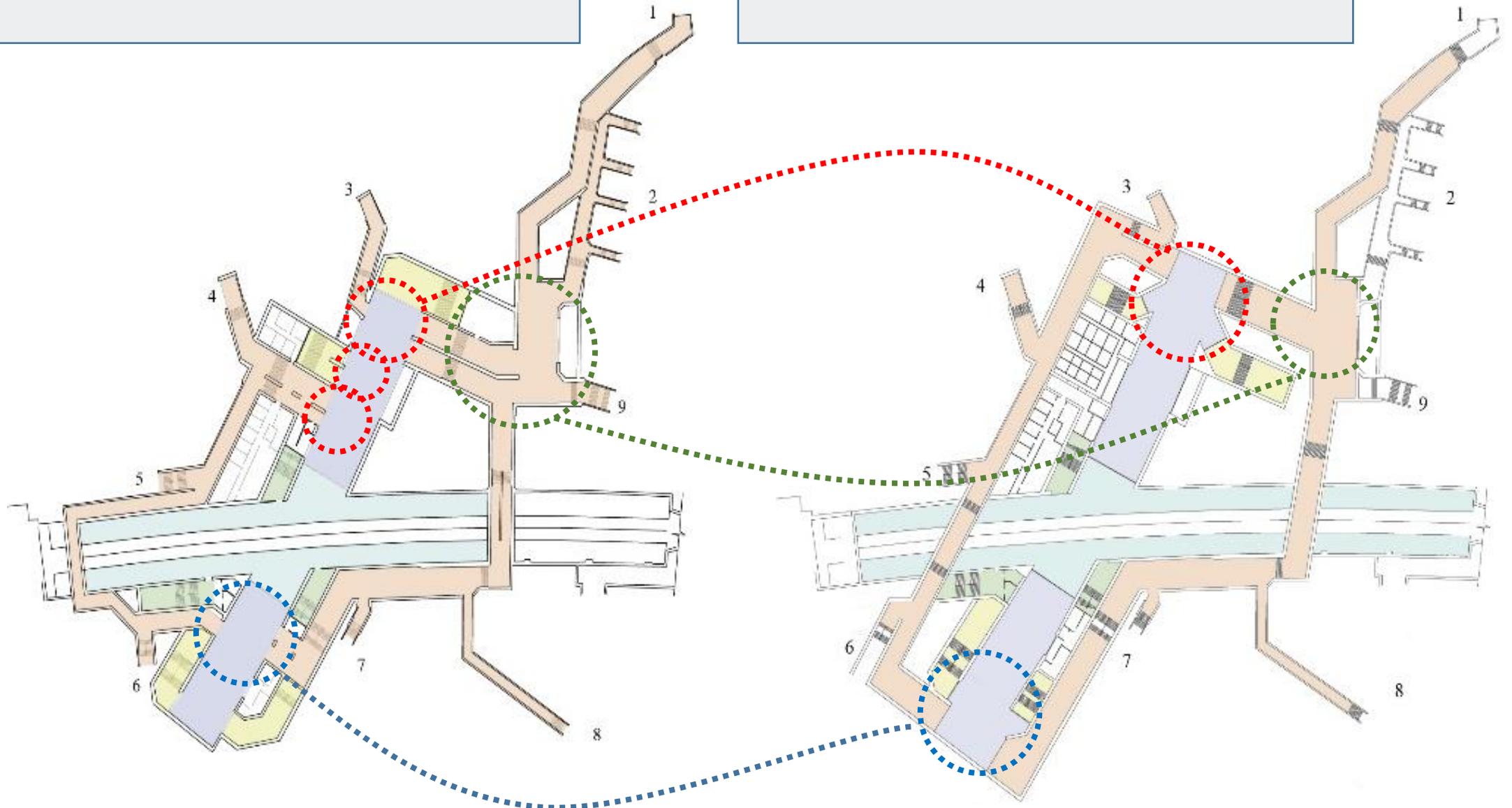


Features of critical space



reducing : number of critical pauses, possible routes.

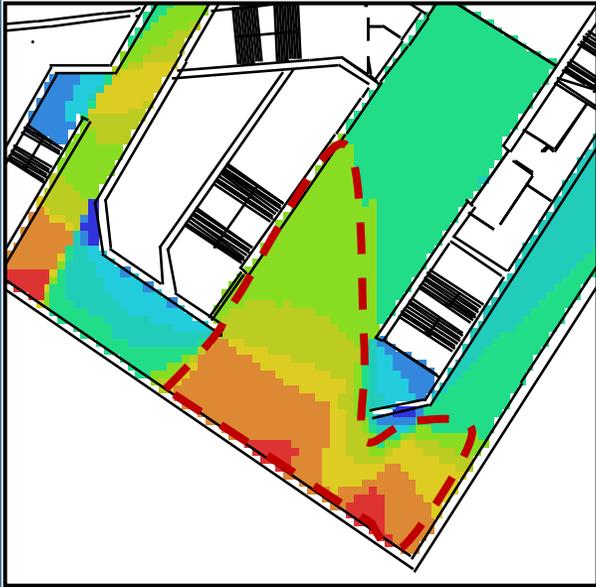
Increasing: similarity degree and width of visual field to obtain all routes.



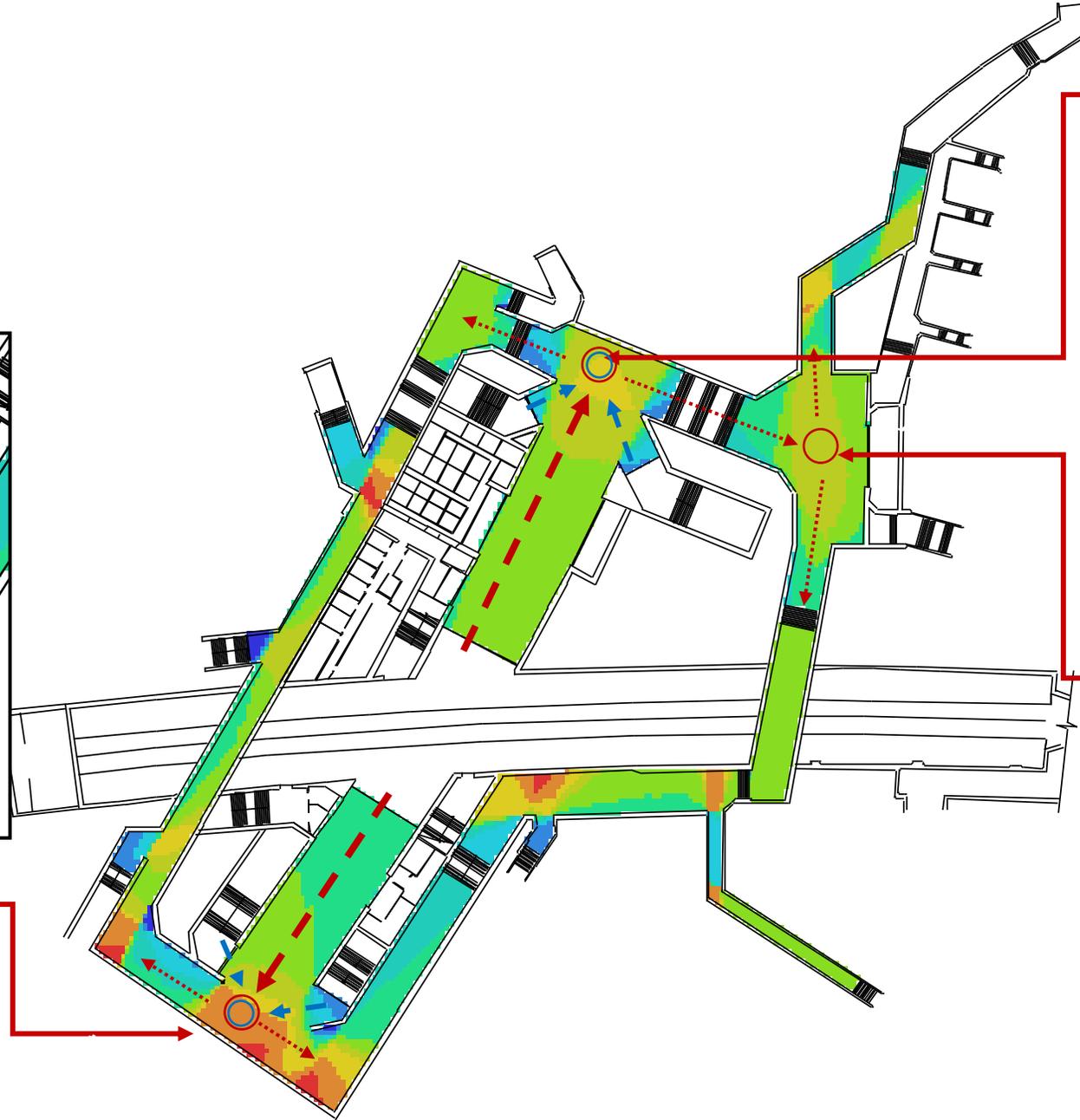
The original design

The Proposed design

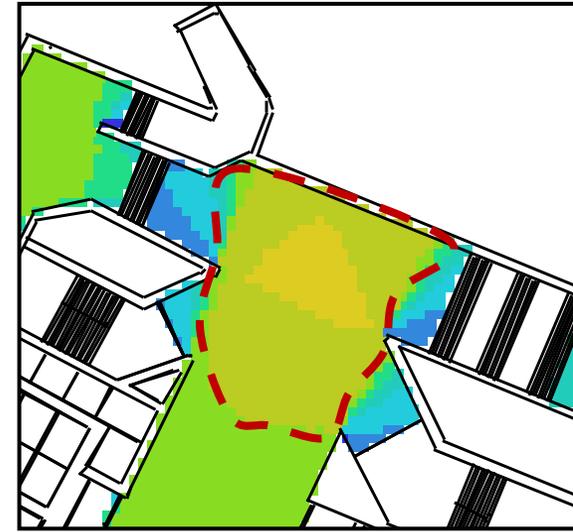
Features of critical space



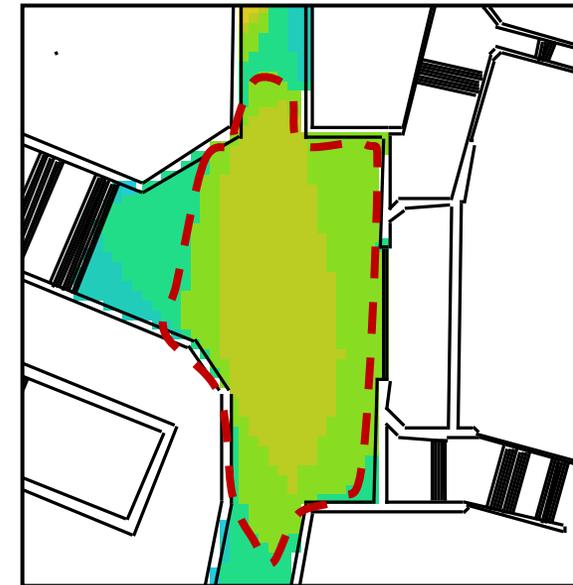
Pause 1



Pause 3



Pause 2



- Achieving extremely complicated or eligible circulation system, is mainly about how you control and design critical zones and horizontal routes.
- Critical zones could be identified as pauses that discontinues movement sequence, which normally present in case of increasing possible routes and creating difficulties in mental map representation.
- As proposed by this study two main types of paths could be identified, the sequential paths which could guide users flow, and multi possibilities paths which enhance space interactively. Thus, in such a functional buildings sequential paths have the priority on the multi possibilities paths.
- Structure elements should be designed with respect to spatial configuration to avoid production of additional routes. if its necessary, its preferred to be set in the middle.
- Spatial configuration and its role in directing movement affect users flow more than routes width.
- Signage system is not always the suitable solution, especially in case of illiteracy.
- Well connecting of urban context with indoor environments is a challenge, Providing various access is not the anchor, especially for departing, but it's mainly about the ease of reaching destinations by confirming the importance of increasing visual access and symmetry degree, and decreasing number of turns and distance to the target.

THANK YOU ...